Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL. VIII. THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1808. [No. 2212.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust bearing date the 7th day of February, 1807, and duly recorded, from Samuel Craig, late of the town of Alexandria, deceased, to the subscribers, for the purpose of satisfying certain debts due from the said Craig to the banks of Alexandria and Washington, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 12 o'clock, on the 30th day of June next:

That handsome three story Brick dwelling House and Lot,

In fee simple, situated in the town of Alexandria, west of Pitt street, on the north side of King-street, and fronting thereon 23 feet, 9 inches, and running back 119 feet, in depth.

ALSO,

A neat, well finished, two story Brick dwelling house and lot, in fee simple, west of Water-street, on the south side of Duke-street, and binding thereon 27 feet, 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 6 inches to a ten feet alley.

The conditions of sale are one fifth the amount in cash, at the execution of the deed and the remainder in equal payments at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, on approved, indorsed notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, secured also by a lien on the premises.

John C. Vowell,
William Ladd, } *Trustees.*

May 20 d

JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY,

Esparelles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays;
Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Wou'd if He Cou'd
Time's a Telltale.

SHOES

BY the Harmony, Ellwood, from Philadelphia, and the Sally and Betsey, Hardy, from Boston, is received

A fresh and elegant supply of
SHOES.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ON HAND,

Soap and Candles in boxes.
Cotton in bales.
Draught Porter in bbls.
One pipe Madeira wnd
Nice Bacon for family use.

E. GILMAN.

May 8 d3t tawtf

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A NEW WORK
ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*
CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

May 28.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c &c.

April 7. d

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS
At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

PROSPECTUS OF A PAPER

TO BE PRINTED IN ALEXANDRIA,
ENTITLED,
THE COLUMBIAN.

THE Subscriber, anxious to establish a Paper whose contents and principles shall be satisfactory to the moderate of both parties, presents to his friends and the liberal public in general, the following outlines of his plan, hoping that they may be consonant to feelings warm in the defence of liberty and the true interests of the country.

The work will at all times be open to the discussion of political matters, destitute of rancor on the one hand, or of overweening partiality on the other. The Editor's selections shall be made with care and attention, never sacrificing for any purpose the real interest of the community, or wandering from the established standard of truth.

In the natural course of affairs, it will sometimes be necessary, from a want of political matter, that the columns of a paper should be supplied with moral disquisitions, practically useful and interesting, and instructive anecdotes from historic research. Nor can this course be well objected to by those whose feelings are alive to the cause of genuine morality and religion. The Editor calculates with confidence upon receiving from those whose education and means of information will authorize it, a copious supply of materials on these subjects. His paper will be at all times open to receive the reflections of the man of science, or the deep research of the critical scholar.

Communications upon all matters, touching Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, together with plans for the general improvement in Canals, public Roads, and the various discoveries in any branch of learning or the mechanic arts, will be particularly sought after, and punctually inserted.

The editor, earnestly desirous to conciliate parties, will use his most strenuous endeavors to effect so desirable an object—and in the town of Alexandria, where he is attached by the strongest ties of nature, and of interest, he will ever consider it as a primary object to destroy those seeds of dissention which have had the tendency to retard the growth and prosperity of the town. It is obvious to the most superficial observer, that the minutia of politics cause a difference of sentiment, and not those general and universally admired maxims in governmental institutions.

The principles of the great and illustrious Washington, together with his services, shall ever be revered.

The editor is far from desiring to impose on the minds of those who may favor him with their patronage, that his mind has assumed no stand on the important subject of politics, no! on the contrary, he unequivocally declares, that his sentiments are decidedly republican.

As soon as 400 subscribers shall be obtained this paper will be printed, weekly, at 2 $ 50 cents per ann. payable, half yearly, in advance, after the receipt of the first number.

It will be printed with a neat type, and on good paper of the ordinary size.

If adequate encouragement should be offered, after the commencement of the paper, it will be published three times a week.

Having made arrangements for the necessary materials, and contracted with a gentleman of abilities to assist in the execution of the work, the citizens of Alexandria will be immediately waited on for their patronage—Subscription papers will also be left at the Coffee House and at the principal Book Stores,

T. Longden.

June 14

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Alexander Smith* to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 13th day of July next, a piece of ground with the houses and other improvements appertaining thereto, lying on the south side of Duke-street & west side of Water-street, being at the intersection of the streets, extending on Duke-street forty feet, on Water-street ninety-one feet six inches to a ten feet alley—upon a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the purchaser giving notes for the several payments negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria, with an approved indorser, and a deed of trust upon the property to secure the payment of the notes.

James Keith, sen.
James Keith, jun.

June 21. dts

Stray Milch Cow.

Strayed from the commons adjoining Alexandria, on Sunday, the 26th instant, a *RED MILCH COW*, with large horns, and branded on each horn with the letters J S. twice. A reward of TWO DOLLARS will be given to any person who will bring her home.

John Somers,
Pitt-street,

June 29. 3t

District of Columbia, to wit.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1807.

George Deneale, *complainant.*
AGAINST
Stephen Cooke, *defendant.* } *In Chancery*

THE said defendant, *Stephen Cooke*, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainants bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months, successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy. Test.

G. Deneale, C. C.

☞ Fresh Fruit.

Fresh LIMES and ORANGES just received and for sale by the barrel or retail.

ALSO,

Nice *PICKLED OYSTERS*, by the gallon or smaller quantity.

Domini Bearcraft,
Upper end Fairfax-street.

June 27. 4t*

Public Sale.

On SATURDAY next, the second of July, at two o'clock, will be offered for sale, on the premises,

A Lot of Ground, lying on St. Asaph street, adjoining the property of the late *Thomas Beale*; fronting on St. Asaph street 21 feet 8 inches, and running 80 feet deep—A good title, in fee simple, will be made by *Robert G. Langhier.*

ALSO,

At four o'clock of the same day, on the premises,

A Lot of Ground, with a small Frame House on it, fronting on Duke-street 24 feet, and 124 feet deep, in Fairfax county.—A good title, in fee simple, will be made to the purchaser.

John Rigg.

June 28. 3t

CLARET, &c.

10 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret,
London Particular Madeira,
Marsala or Sicily do.
A few Bags Best Soft Shelled Almonds,
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.

June 27.

Laborers and Carts wanted.

Wanted to hire, by the month, from 25 to 30 Laborers, to work on the New Turnpike Road.—Also 12 or 15 Carts, by the day.—Apply to

Joshua Doing.

June 27. 6t

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale by ROBERT GRAY,
A few copies Brown's Dictionary of the BIBLE, 2 vols octavo, ornamented with Plates. Price 7 dollars, bound and lettered.

July 27.

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-8 *Irish Linens*, just received and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 31.

Wanted Immediately,

A quantity of *good clean FLAXSEED*, for cash, by

Daniel Macleod, *Painter,*
Bottom of King-street.

June 15.

We have been favored with the following copy of a letter from JOHN SMITH, to the Governor of Ohio, which we recommend to the notice of our readers.

WASHINGTON FED.

To his excellency *Thomas Kirker*, Esquire, Speaker of the Senate, and acting Governor of the state of Ohio.

SIR,

I take the liberty of hereby making known through you, a determination which I have long since formed, to resign my seat in the Senate of the United States. You will excuse my troubling you on this occasion, instead of the President of that honorable body. I prefer this course, though it may appear an unusual one, because I do not feel any obligation to conform to any of the ceremonies of retiring which are not agreeable to me, and because I wish to give my reasons for withdrawing from political life, and to give them with more freedom than might possibly be considered consistent with the courtly style, which might be required in an address to the senate.

I am the more anxious to avow my motives as I fear they may be misunderstood, and that such may be attributed to me as I would scorn to allow the least share of influence on my actions. It may be supposed that dissatisfied with the result of the late enquiry into my conduct, mortification and disappointment must have driven me from my seat in a body, of whose members a considerable portion, in point of numbers, have declared me unworthy of an association with them. This, sir, is far from being the case. I never expected, ardent as were my hopes, to exterpate all prejudices, to remove all doubts—I could not expect to convince those who were determined never to change their opinions, or that those who wished to pronounce on my guilt, in a summary manner, without allowing me to exhibit any evidence of my innocence, would listen to that evidence when I produced it; I could only offer a luminous mass of proofs to the world, but I could not force open all eyes to behold it—That this result was, however, in some measure different from what I expected, I pretend not to deny—that nineteen men could be found in the senate of the United States to pronounce me guilty, I did not suppose possible, and I will frankly own, that when I saw it, though indignation was the predominant sentiment of my heart, yet it was in some degree mixed with other and more painful feelings—but, Sir, it was the weakness only of a moment.—I had many sources of consolation to add to those which a proud consciousness of innocence afforded me. In the first place, I saw who were the advocates of this resolution, and who were its opponents, and though I will not say that I did not regret the censure of the former, (for I desire the good opinion of all the little as well as the great) yet the open and honorable approbation of the latter, extinguished every trace of such a feeling—I saw, what the nation will see, and what every man must acknowledge, who does not count senators, like cattle, by the head, that my right to my seat, and my character was established by as remarkable a preponderance of the talents, worth, and respectability of that house as ever distinguished one of its votes.

I also recollected that this proceeding was a public one, the proofs and principles on which it was conducted within my reach, and that it was within my power to exhibit them fairly and impartially, and claim an honorable acquittal from all who would do me the justice to read them—that if amenable to the laws of my country, as I certainly am if guilty, I might be called to appear before any of her tribunals, and welcome with exultation any investigation.

I have it also, Sir, in my power to answer a question which may be here very naturally asked—"How is it possible, (if it may be said) that nineteen senators could solemnly affirm the truth of an accusation without some testimony to warrant it?" I am not so uncharitable as to say that all or even many of those gentlemen really believed me innocent—nor will I say that all or perhaps even any of them are incapable of forming a correct opinion upon mere matter of fact. No, Sir, I do not thus so highly impeach either their hearts or heads—but I answer (and it is an answer which they will one day have to urge as their excuse for the injustice they have done me, that they have yielded perhaps without a struggle, to the control of the most obstinate prejudice—that they wished to believe me guilty, and believed what they wished. They are not the only men who have been thus seduced. What absurdities are not believed—what glaring truths denied—what violations of property committed when prejudice usurps the throne of the mind and assumes the dominion of reason? To prove the complete surrender of their faculties to these motives, I need only refer to the proceedings of the senate during their investigation of my conduct.

As I mean to detail these together with the discussion hereafter, I will now only ask to what but the most inveterate prejudice can the very first step taken by the committee be attributed, when on my application to their chairman to know whether I should be allowed to appear before the committee, to hear my accusation and procure proofs in my behalf, a resolution is adopted forbidding any member to hold a private conversation with me on the subject? What but prejudice could have directed their answer to my subsequent demand of an hearing, when I am told that the committee "have no authority to hear me in my defence." When constituted for the purpose of enquiring into the truth of a charge, could reason tell them to confine their enquiry to the proofs against me, and to listen to no evidence in my favor? What but a partial and prejudiced report could be expected from an enquiry thus conducted? And when this report is examined, what can excuse the extraordinary principles and the gross mistakes (to speak most tenderly of it) which are contained in so labored a production? Passing over many circumstances of intemperate zeal and precipitation which attended the whole proceeding, what but the blindness of prejudice can account for the vote given by most of these nineteen gentlemen to decide immediately upon the accusation without allowing me any opportunity of procuring evidence to discredit or explain what was offered against me? And that too after I had stated upon affidavit the materiality of the testimony I could produce. Surely men, who were impartially and dispassionately enquiring after truth, could never have wished to declare a man guilty of a crime, and inflict upon him the severest punishment without permitting any other testimony to be offered to them except that which was intended to criminate him—yet this mode of "summary proceeding," as it was termed, was warmly recommended in the report and found many advocates in the senate. There is one circumstance which so plainly shews the spirit of injustice and persecution manifested towards me by most of these gentlemen (the weight of whose opinions it is surely fair that I should thus be allowed to depreciate) that I cannot forbear to state it—when it was determined by the senate that I should be permitted to procure evidence in my behalf, and the first day of March appointed for me to produce it, I was directed to give "reasonable notice" to all the witnesses against me whom I meant to discredit, of the time and place of taking my depositions. This was on the 20th of January. The principal witness against me, Elias Glover, was in Cincinnati, the witnesses to discredit him were in a distant part of New York and Connecticut where he had formerly lived, and one or two in New Orleans. It will, therefore, be obvious that it was impossible for me to give him any such notice of which he could in any manner avail himself, provided my depositions were taken in time to reach Washington by the first of March. Yet all that could be expected, I did. I proceeded immediately to Cincinnati, and thinking that perhaps the mail might out-travel me, I did send him a notice by the mail from Berryville, Virginia, on the 25th of January, (which on my arrival was also repeated) and in which I informed him that I should take testimony to discredit him on the 15th and 20th of February, in New York and Connecticut, that the time limited by the senate would not allow me to delay it, but that I would permit him to appoint any subsequent day to cross-examine the witnesses I should produce, and would direct them to attend, if he thought he could do so, before the senate would decide upon the subject. Notwithstanding this, when I offered the depositions thus taken of between thirty and forty witnesses to prove the infamy of this accuser, it was to my amazement urged that they ought not to be read because the witness discredited did not receive that "reasonable notice" which the order of the senate had rendered impossible, and most of these nineteen gentlemen actually voted to reject them.

What renders this still more extraordinary is, that all the evidence they received to criminate me (except that of col. Taylor) was taken not only without any notice whatever to me but with the most studied secrecy. Many were produced which I had never heard until they were read as evidence against me, two days before the final decision of the question; these also containing new accusations charging me with new facts, to refute which I of course had no opportunity of producing evidence.

If any other proof in addition to that which appears on the face of the proceedings of the existence of prejudice against me, can be necessary, it may be seen in the frank and honorable avowal of Messrs. Giles and Pope. These gentlemen candidly owned that their impressions had been excited strongly against me—that they were really apprehensive that their prejudices were so strong as almost to unfit them from rendering me strict and impartial justice; yet these gentlemen arose superior to an influence which so frequently subdues the powers of less vigorous minds; they declared that the proofs of my innocence were so clear and conclusive, that I had so completely disproved or explained every suspicious circumstance against me, that they not only believed me unconnected with the conspiracy but entitled to the thanks of my country for exertions in suppressing it; certainly I can have no cause to regret any censure which has procured me the honor of so distinguished a commendation.

By what means or by whose agency these prejudices were excited against me, to what vicious sources they are to be attributed, it cannot be necessary to shew. My accuser had the art to connect his tale with some trifling circumstances which might, until explained, justify suspicion; and although my testimony did explain them and prove his perjury most conclusively, it might yet have come too late for those minds which having once formed an opinion, think it true wisdom to persevere in it. I might also, sir, have shewn (as I hope I did) at the commencement and through the whole course of this enquiry, an unbending and unconciliating demeanor towards men who had manifested such a readiness to suspect me. There may also, sir, have been some political feeling on this as on all other occasions. Some parts of my public conduct may have been disagreeable to my associates; some of my declarations and opinions (for even these were subjected to the scrutiny of their investigation) might perhaps be considered such as to render it "incompatible with the privileges and dignity of the senate, that I should retain a seat among them."

There is one circumstance of this nature which I so strongly suspect to have been the source of some displeasure against me, and which is in some measure connected with the origin of the charges against my conduct, that I must be excused for detailing it. It will be recollected that this accusation was first made by a certain Mathew Nimmo and forwarded, together with Glover's affidavit, in letters to the president of the U. S. Had these creatures slandered me where they were known, I should have been careless of the consequences, but as their infamy might not be notorious enough to reach the president, I felt no little anxiety, as soon as I had reason to suspect what they had done, to remove any doubts their misrepresentations might have excited, I therefore wrote to him requesting to know by whom and of what I was accused. Not being answered, and thinking what I asked was reasonable, I wrote again, and again. After a long time, I received an answer which is now before me, in which I am told that "though sorry to refuse any request of mine, a compliance with what I asked would be a breach of trust. That it is essential for the public interest that people should be induced to give him information, and therefore necessary that what is thus deposited should be secret and sacred." I must confess that the "salutations and assurances of great esteem and respect" which accompanied this polite refusal did not satisfy me. I considered that if I could convince the president of the falsehood of this charge (which I am sure I could have done) that the opportunity of doing so ought not to have been denied me. But if I could not, the information would then be strengthened and would justify him in any proceedings against me. And why should this concealment be insisted on only against me? Why should they be shewn to others? Can any thing be more unaccountable than that I should be told in May, 1807, "that writing from Monticello where he had not his papers to turn to, he could not even say whether he had received such as I mentioned," but if received, it would be a breach of trust to inform me of them and yet that he should have just before delivered them to the attorney general of the U. States. When I ask for the means of refuting an insidious calumny, I am told "that there is no danger of my being injured by it as he considers such information as a mere suggestion for enquiry, that their papers must therefore be kept secret and sacred," when in fact, instead of being kept secret and sacred, they had not been kept at all, but were at that moment in the hands of others as the foundation of a prosecution against me, and when too many of them, though material to my defence before the senate, were actually lost. But sir, independant of my individual wrongs, I did think it a most extraordinary and highly dangerous principle, which was thus brought into action and avowed in this letter. It opened to my view a system of encouraging malicious spies and informers which I had always heard execrated as the most odious features of tyranny—and never expected to see practised in a free government like ours. I could not see how it was "essential to the public interest" thus to subject men of the fairest characters to the most malignant accusations thus to patronise and protect the base and cowardly slanderer by sheltering his false hoods and himself from exposure and disgrace. I also was still less reconciled to this principle by observing the plea of state expediency or necessity (the very language of despotism) urged in support of it. Such sir, were my thoughts upon this subject, and warm with these feelings, I attempted not to conceal them, but (as I always have done and trust I ever shall) I expressed frequently and freely. Nay, I did more, and what to a guilty man, would have been, the most impolitic and unsafe step which could be taken. I wrote to this very Mathew Nimmo, avowing my surprise and indignation at the treatment I had received from him and the government. All which declarations, and this letter were, as might naturally be expected, and as the event has shewn, detailed and transmitted with due diligence to Washington where they were no doubt "kept secret and sacred," until they were called forth by the late enquiry in the senate. It is not my object, sir, to criminate the conduct of the president in this particular. He acted no doubt upon principles in his opinion correct; and though I think them erroneous and unjust, I have no wish to question the sincerity of that avowal which I understand he has made of his conviction of my innocence, and only regret that he did not think himself justified to allow me an earlier opportunity of satisfying himself.

Nor have I stated this for the purpose of charging either the president with using, or any members of the senate with submitting to any influence or controul in the institution or conduct of the proceedings against me. I am certainly less than ever disposed to indulge suspicions when I have just seen how fatally even some honest minds may be seduced by them. I might otherwise have thought it even yet uncertain whether I was beyond the reach of that secret mysterious and inquisitorial power to which I have been subjected, whether it ceases its operations when it has collected its proofs, or whether it is also, "essential to the public interest," to continue its unseen agency in dictating or devising a punishment.

No, sir, I only contend that by thus censuring the administration, I must have subjected myself in some degree to the displeasure of that administration and its zealous supporters, and that to this is to be attributed (without in any manner impeaching their integrity, for whose integrity renders him superior to all human infirmities) that prejudice which I have so manifestly shewn in the judgment of those who censure me, and it is most probable that this feeling towards me was considerably increased by the indication which this conduct indicated of withdrawing my allegiance from that administration and that party to which I had rendered my decided tho' not obsequious support. I have thus endeavored to shew that those prejudices which so often & so powerfully pour themselves into deliberative bodies, from party spirit, political resentments and attachments, and various other sources, and which were so wisely foreseen and guarded against by the framers of the constitution, operated so plainly and forcibly on this occasion as to leave no room to be dissatisfied with a decision, which, under existing circumstances, I regard as a signal triumph.

There is also one other motive, sir to which I should be equally unwilling that my resignation should in any degree be attributed. I mean to arraign to that effect which the legislature of Ohio thought proper to make of me. However willing I might have been to retire from my station, I could not think it either reasonable or just to ask me to do so, and thus shrink from an expected enquiry which I was solicitous to meet. Had I been as guilty as those gentlemen believed me, the case would have been different; and though I am now willing to make allowances for a hasty and intemperate vote, and am persuaded that every member of that legislature will do me the justice to examine my justification, and have the candor to avow his mistake, I yet must beg to be excused from paying any respect to a proceeding which unjustly prejudiced my cause, and sanctioned a calumny which I had then no opportunity of refuting.

No, sir, my determination to abandon public life has arisen from no consideration in any manner connected with the circumstances I have been detailing. It has been formed upon mature reflection and observation, and would have been long since effectuated but for those accusations against my conduct, which my duty to myself, my

family and my friends called upon me to defy and expose. I had long before seen enough of the political world, the bitterness of its contests, the malignity of its persecutions, the overbearing arrogance of some and the disgraceful compliances and base arts of others, to excite my disapprobation and aversion—To such a state of things have these incessant heats and struggles reduced our country, that any man who looks calmly around him, must see and deplore their poisonous effects—Not only in the councils of the nation, but in almost every station of life, he may see in politics the source of numberless vexations and oppressions, the fruitful mother of a thousand calamities, the betrayer of principles, the corrupter of morals—Has a man attached himself to a party? He is in chains—From that moment he is expected to renounce his own principles, and follow blindly wherever he is led—He is to support and oppose measures, not as his own conscience and understanding shall inform him, but often in direct opposition to the clearest dictates of both—Does he dare to break from this disgraceful bondage? Is he rash enough even to speak with irreverence of any of the idols whom he is commanded to worship? He is denounced, reviled, and upon the slightest pretext persecuted to his ruin. I have long thought, sir, that a far different spirit from this was necessary to give dignity, harmony and strength to public deliberations, and to save our nation—That every man should cast off his vassalage of party—That he should not only disdain any obligation to adopt the opinions and support the measures of others, but that he should exert his own talents in the most unprejudiced manner, and act only as his own conscience directed him, without any solicitude as to who should vote with him or against him. We have, I hope, some such characters as these, some shining examples of this independence and greatness of mind. And no man more sincerely wishes than I do, to see their numbers and consequence strengthened. But of this I almost despair—To stem this prevailing and overwhelming current, calls for the united force and talents and confidence of our country. Sensible that I could yield but a feeble and insufficient aid to this great object, I willingly retire, with the hope, that my place may be filled by one who possesses more ability (more zeal he cannot) to support the honor and interest of the nation.

I have been insensibly drawn sir, into a much more considerable detail than I had intended—It will be attributed I trust, to my desire to place in a correct point of view the motives which have prompted me to this the last act of my political life.

I pretend to no stoical indifference to the opinions of my fellow citizens, to those particularly with whom I have been more immediately and dearly connected, who unsolicited have honored me with their confidence on many occasions, and whose esteem and friendship, I have regarded as my greatest enjoyment, I have felt an irresistable impulse to justify myself—And this must be in some degree my excuse for having thus trespassed on your patience.

I am Sir,
With due respect,
Your Excellency's,
Most obedient servant,
JOHN SMITH, of Ohio.

Washington 25th, April, 1808.

Forty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday last, a Negro Boy named *GABRIEL*, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high thick set, bow-legged and heavy countenance, he walks stiff, which proceeds from having the rheumatism in his ancles—had on & took with him a pair of light mixed woollen velvet, and one pair nankeen pantaloons shirts and handkerchiefs. THIRTY DOLLARS will be given if taken in Alexandria, and FORTY if taken out, and reasonable expences if brought home.

Tunis Craven.

Washington City, June 29. d

☞ All persons are forewarned from harboring him at their peril.

NOTICE.

THE Members of the Washington Society, of Alexandria, will please to *take notice*, That a regular stated meeting of the said Society, will be held at Gadsby's hotel, on MONDAY, the 4th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, where their punctual attendance is requested. The Society will move in procession, at twelve o'clock, to the Presbyterian Church, where an Oration will be delivered by *John D. Simms*, Esquire, one of its members.—The south part of the gallery in the meeting house, will be exclusively set apart for the military and the music.

By order of the Standing Committee,
G. Deneale, *Sec'y.*

June 27. d

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, *April* 30.

Our sugar has been very steady during this week; yesterday, a cargo, consisting of 300 hhds. new Barbadoes, were sold by public auction, and were taken off with great spirit at late prices. Rums remain in the same languid state as for some weeks past, and coffee is quite neglected.

Cottons have gone off with great animation, and we quote a general advance of 1 1-2d per lb, excepting upon Sea Islands, which also sell freely at former prices; many speculative purchases have been made, but so great a proportion of the weekly sale, continue to be taken by the dealers and spinners, that we consider the present rates to be firmly established, and as the probability of the continued interruption of American intercourse is strengthened by the return of Mr. Rose, prices will most likely go still higher: we note the particulars of what has been done as near as can be ascertained, viz. 3000 old Boweds, at 16d a 18d and one lot at 19d; 1000 new do. at 18 3-4d a 20d. 700 New Orleans, at 20 1-2d including 64 inferior, at 19 1 2d & 33 prime at 22d; 2000 Tennessees, at 16 1-2d a 18d; 200 Sea Islands, at 2s a 2s 7d; 20 stained Sea Islands at 18 1-2d; 240 Carthegenas, at 18d; 80 West Indias, at 18 1-4d a 20 1-4d; 250 Barbadoes, at 21d a 22d; 150 Oronokas, at 22d a 23d; 1000 Demararas, at 22d a 2s; 50 Parns, at 21d; 500 Maranhams and Bamass, at 23d a 24d; 100 Pernams, at 2s 2d a 2s 4d and 30 Bourbons, at 2s 4d making the whole quantity 7500 bags.

Fustic experiences a regular demand for the trade, and prices are still looking up.—Some parcels of Jamaica logwood continue to be bought up on speculation, at 12l to 12l 13s and not much of good quality to be had at these prices. Naval stores have been more enquired for, and the holders demand an advance. Pot ashes have revived again, and are now much sought after; 95s. have been obtained, and it is generally required. Pearls are not in the same request, and the prices are without fluctuation. Tobaccos have for a few days past been very brisk, but the purchases, though large, are principally speculative. Wheat is in great demand, and we note an advance of upwards of 6d. per bushel, which, as the London market has experienced an improvement, will, without doubt, be maintained. Rice, for the same cause as we assigned last week, remains without any alteration.

SUGARS.	
Muscovado, Brown	60s. a 63s.
Middling	64s. a 68s.
Good	69s. a 75s.
Fine	78s. a 84s.
Havanna White,	45s. a 56s.
Brown,	28s. a 33s.
RUM.	
Jamaica, 16 O.	24d. a 50d.
Leewards,	26d. a 36d.
COFFEE.	
Nominal. Ordinary, Middling, Good do. Fine, mid. Fine	Uncertain.
COCOA.	
West India	70s. a 80s.
Caracca	115s. a 120s.
PIMENTO.	
In Bond	10½d. a 0d.
GINGER.	
Barbadoes	68s. a 76s.
Jamaica, white	100s. a 120s.
black	60s. a 0s.
LOGWOOD.	
Jamaica	£12 0s. a £12 12s.
Campeachy	£20 a £00 00s.
FUSTIC.	
Jamaica	£16 00s. a 00 00s.
Porto Rico	17 00s. a 19 00s.
Cuba	19 00s a 21 00s.
NICARAGUA WOOD.	
Large and Solid	£40 0s. a 42 0s.
MAHOGANY.	
St. Domingo	17d. a 24d.
Cuba	13½ a 17d.
Honduras	14d. a 17d.
TOBACCO.	
James and York river	5½d. a 9d.
Georgia and Carolina,	none.
Kentucky.	none.
Potomack	6d. a 7½d.
Rappahannock	6d. a 7½d.
Maryland	none.
Stemmed	8d. a 11d.
ASHES.	
Pot firsts	90s, a 95s.
Pearls	80s. a 82s.
FLAXSEED.	
New York	120s. a 132s.
TAR	38s. a 52s.
TURPENTINE	21s. 0d. a 26s. 0d.
RICE.	
In Bond	36s. 0d. a 44s. 0d.
WHEAT.	
American, per 70lb,	11s. 0d. a 12s.
FLOUR.	
Do. Fine	44s. 0d. a 46s. 0d.
Superfine	46s 0d. a 48s. 0d.
COTTON.	
Bowed Georgia	19d. a 20d.
New Orleans	19½d. a 22d.
Tennessee	17d. a 18½d.
West India	19d, a 21d.
Barbadoes	20d. a 21½d.
Cumana	19d. a 22d.
La Guira	18d. a 19½d.
Demarara	21d. a 24½d,
Surrinam	23d. a 24d.
Maranham	23d. a 24d.
Pernambaco	26½d. a 30d.
Sea Island	26d. a 38d.
Stained do.	16d. a 21d.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 28.

By the Ariel, we learn, that the nominal price of flour at St. Croix was 40 dollars per bbl. but very little for sale. The island was in expectation of receiving large supplies via Quebec. The embargo in the U. S. had at first occasioned a considerable pressure there; its effects however were daily less felt; and the general sentiment was, that the United States should never again have it in their power to distress the island.

—

On the 13th inst. a transport with a company of artillery arrived at Halifax, from Cork. She parted company on the passage with another transport, with artillerymen, also bound to Halifax. They were part of a fleet of 75 vessels, under convoy of the Nemesis and Plover, the rest bound to Newfoundland and Quebec.

CHARLESTON, *June* 16.

Yesterday arrived the Revenue-Cutter GALLATIN capt. M'Neil after a cruise of twenty-four hours, having brought in the brig George capt. Cox. The brig George, is one of the vessels which went out to the W. Indies, by permission, since the embargo, to bring home property from Antigua; but the government of that Island would permit no vessel to take off any cargo, unless they had brought out a cargo from the United States. The George then proceeded to St. Bartholomews where she took in a cargo on freight, being a part of the proceeds of the cargo of the ship Eleanor, Magrath, of this port, from Africa, condemned at St. Kit's some months since, as not sea worthy.

—

More French Friendship!

Two French armed schooners, the *Exchange*, capt. Bonnaffon, and *Jeune Estelle* captain Carvine, arrived at this port on the 18th ult. from Barracoa, via St. Mary's River. One of them had on board a cargo of Coffee, which was either sold or left in the hands of their agents in this place. ——They were permitted to take on board such a quantity of provision as was deemed, by the proper authority, sufficient for their voyage; and they sailed again on the 30th ultimo. When they arrived here they were reported to be commanded by captain Youx and captain Fellir.

Yesterday morning letters were received in town, by express, from St. Mary's, stating, that these same privateers, who had received the rights of hospitality in this port, had arrived in the river St. Mary's, and had plundered the brig Charles, of Baltimore, of flour to the value of 6000 dollars. Captain Brownlow has forwarded his protest to a mercantile house in this city, and has requested that an attachment might be laid upon any property which might be found in the hands of their agents here. This, we are informed, was done yesterday; but whether any thing will be ultimately recovered to indemnify the owners, is yet to be ascertained. Captain Brownlow in his letter says "*this business is a most villainous transaction, and its equal he had never heard of.*"

We subjoin the captains protest to prove that he has not been paid for the articles of which he was robbed.

STATE OF GEORGIA,
ST. MARY'S.

Personally appeared Richard Brownlow, who being duly sworn, deposeth and saith—That on the 4th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1808, while in the brig Charles, of Baltimore, of which this deponent is master, lying in Amelia sound, within the province of East Florida, he was boarded and taken possession of by Ant. Bonnaffon, Louis Fellir, & Jean Baptiste Carvine, owners and masters of the armed schooners Exchange, and Jeune Estelle, and forcibly deprived of 200 bbls. of superfine flour, the property of this deponent, and this deponent further states, that he will be entirely without redress, if the property of the said Bonnaffon, Fellir, and Carvine, is not attached to answer the demand of this deponent; and further that he is endamaged to the amount of $6000 by the loss of the aforesaid 200 bbls. of flour; by reason of the detention aforesaid, and the failure of his voyage and sale of the said flour.

Sworn to before me, this 7th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1808, at St. Mary's, in the state of Georgia.

ROBT. BROWNLOW.

HARMEN COURTEZ, J. P.

☞ Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30.

MARRIED, on Tuesday evening last, at Mount-Eagle, Fairfax county, Virginia, by the Rev. Mr. Gloson, Dr. *Thomas Semmes*, to Miss *Sophia Potts*, daughter of John Potts, Esquire.

LIGHT ARTILLERY.—On Saturday and Monday the citizens of Washington had the satisfaction of witnessing, on the open space in front of the president's house, the interesting manœuvres of a corps of light artillery (sometimes denominated flying artillery) belonging to the army of the U. S. which has just been organized, under the command of captain Peter. The celerity of movement, and rapid discharges, either in advancing or retreating manifested by this corps, were convincing proofs of the great utility of this kind of artillery in battle. On the line of march (and, indeed, in all its evolutions) the corps has a most animating appearance. Part of the artillerists are mounted on horseback, and others in a light kind of carriage, very convenient for the purpose. The horses are exceeding fine; and the men appeared to be very expert.

[*Monitor.*

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

☞ THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, the THEATRE will open on *Monday, July 4*; being the anniversary of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, with a TRAGEDY (*never performed here*) called, GUSTAVUS VASA, or *The Deliverer of his Country*, with an Interlude called *The Spirit of Independence*; and the REVIEW, or the *Wags of Windsor*.

Nights of performance next week, *Tuesday, Thursday*, and *Saturday*.

June 30.

NOTICE.

THE Bank of Alexandria will be shut on Monday next, being the *fourth of July*—The notes falling due on that day are to be paid on *Saturday next*; and the paper intended for discount on the fourth, must be lodged at Bank on *Saturday* the second July, before twelve o'clock.

Gurden Chapin, *Cashier.*

Bank of Alexandria, June 30. 3t

☞ PALMER'S PACKET, will sail for Norfolk on Saturday next.

June 29. 3t.

MILITARY NOTICE.

THE Members of the *Alexandria Volunteer Infantry* are requested to attend a parade on MONDAY the 4th of JULY next, at the market square, precisely at 8 o'clock, to join in the evolutions of the day. Cartridges will be provided and distributed on the parade ground.

By Order,
WM. DAW, *1st Serg't.*

June 29.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Andrew Parks* to the subscriber for the purpose of securing a debt due from the said Parks to William A. Washington, will be exposed to sale, for ready money, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 11th day of July next, if fair; otherwise on the next fair day; a tract of LAND, in the county of Jefferson, state of Virginia, containing 88 acres—Also another Tract adjoining the above mentioned, containing 222 acres, three rods and thirty-four perches.

Henry S. Turner.

June 6. law5w

Washington Bridge Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington Bridge Company are hereby notified that the second instalment of ten dollars on each share is called for by the Directors and must be paid on or before the 1st day of August next, agreably to the Act of Congress, entitled "An act authorising the erection of a bridge over the river Potomac within the District of Columbia.

By order of the Directors.

Daniel Carrol, of Dud'n
President.

June 21 law1m.

WILL BE PUBLISHED
IN A PAMPHLET AT THIS OFFICE IN A SHORT TIME,

AN ADDRESS

TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,
ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:

Tending to shew that by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington,

The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed of extending this valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large:

BY GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS Esq.
of Arlington House, in the District of Columbia.

AT a time when the energies of the nation seem awakened to the state of our foreign and domestic concerns, we conceive that the important interests of Agriculture and Manufactures should meet with a considerable share of the public discussion. Certain it is, that at no period of our political history could these national subjects excite more interest or be more properly urged to the notice of the publib mind. The unsettled and impending appearance of our foreign affairs, and the present disturbed state of the European world, renders it doubly necessary for the citizens of America to cherish and promote their domestic policy, whereby they may derive those resources which are now obtained from abroad and create wealth and industry within themselves. Too long have these important and patriotic interests been neglected. The nation now feels their want, and we trust will duly provide for their support. Government, hitherto engaged in other concerns, will now cherish those domestic institutions, which will preserve the nation's dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the little work we are about to issue to the public, it is not our province to decide, but of the advantages to be derived from its sale we would beg leave to say every thing which a disinterested exertion in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly demands—And as the profits of this work, after the expences of publication are paid, will be solely devoted to the purposes of the Arlington Institution, we may hope and confidently expect a liberal patronage from a discerning and patriotic community.

EDITOR.

☞ *Printers in the U. States will please to give this advertisement an insertion in their respective papers, and such as demand it will be paid at this office. Booksellers supplied on liberal terms, and all orders will be punctually attended to.*

Alex. 18th June, 1808.

ORPHANS' COURT,
Alexandria County, June term, 1808.

ORDERED,

That *Hugh Carolin*, administrator of James Carolin, deceased, do insert the following advertisement twice in each week for 4 weeks, in the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Teste,
ALEXANDER MOORE, *Reg.*

This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of *James Carolin*, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of December next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 22d day of June, 1808.

Hugh Carolin, *Adm'r.*
of James Carolin.

June 22. 2aw4w

Just Received and for Sale
BY R. GRAY, King-street,

SECRET HISTORY;

OR,
The Horrors of St, Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price $1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by *H.H. Brackenridge*, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price $2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery.

Formed upon priciples of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 37½ cents.

March

FOR SALE,

My SEAT in King George county. It lies on the head of one of the branches of Machodock creek, between four and five miles below King George court house, and on the main road leading from Fredericksburg to Mattox Bridge. The situation is healthy, affords fine water, embraces the great advantages of proximity to the court house of the county, church, mills, tobacco inspections, navigations, fish, fowl, oysters, &c. enjoys respectable neighbors and genteel society; and from its central position between Potomac and Rappahannock, thereby commanding the benefit of both these rivers, is particularly well suited to the business of any gentleman of profession. Wherefore it will be sold either with as much land as will afford a competent support of wood and water, with the improvements alone, or with between four and five hundred acres, as shall be most convenient to the purchaser; and possession can be had on the first day of January next. This land lies level, generally; possesses an abundance of materials for fencing, some timber for building and occasional repairs, a plentiful stock of fire wood, and is of the usual soil in this neighborhood that does not lie immediately on the margin of the broad water courses.

The improvements consist of a dwelling house of convenient size, perfectly new, built of the best materials, handsomely finished with a fine cellar to it, and a variety of other accommodations for a genteel family—a store house with a counting room to it, and a fine cellar to the whole of that building also—a barn, comprising stable and granary—a good house with other accommodations for an overseer, and customary houses of other descriptions—to which are annexed a well laid off productive garden handsomely paled in, a good yard, some valuable wheat and grass lots, and orchards of a variety of selected fruits of the most approved kinds; and all well enclosed.

Also, another Tract of Land, in Culpepper county, containing about two hundred acres, mostly in wood, and unimproved.

In the event of the sales of the foregoing Lands, I will dispose of some valuable Negroes my Plantation utensils, some Household and Kitchen Furniture, Cattle, Hogs, Horses, &c. Among the latter are a pair of good Saddle Horses that match well for a Carriage, some excellent Work Horses, and a thorough bred Stud Horse only seven years old in April last. He is an excellent Foal-getter, and from his size, blood, and figure, is justly entitled to be ranked among the first class of Horses in this country. The whole of this property, excepting my negroes, which I shall dispose of in my neighborhood for their own accommodation, will be sold under a small reserve that will be required in money, or at short dates, at private bargain, either on easy payments in the purchasers own paper, if satisfactorily secured, for approved bonds well endorsed, property in Alexandria or its vicinity, or suitable merchandize.

The premises can be reviewed and terms made known by application to G. CHAPIN, esqr. cashier of the Bank of Alexandria, or to the subscriber residing in King George county.

R. W. Ashton.

Virginia, King George county, June, 24th (25) 1808. 2aw3m.

A Brick House for Sale or Rent,

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

TO RENT,

(And immediate possession given)
NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THE PAVEMENT
On Prince-Street

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with an elegant garden, and all necessary buildings thereto, complete. The premises occupy one half acre of ground, on one of the best situations and best constructions, equalled by few, (if any) exceded by none in Alexandria of its size; it has also a pump of excellent water, approved of by the best judges, besides a well in the garden for its exclusive use, and is every way calculated to accommodate a genteel family, from such a moderate rent will be taken.

Now building and will be ready to RENT about the first of August, FOUR HOUSES, on Washington-street, the situations are good, and the buildings will be very convenient and neatly finished, for private families, or public business—and a House or two, near *Messrs. Marsteller and Young's* wharf.

For terms apply to,

Robert Brocket.

June 1. 2aw

TO RENT,

THE *STORE* at the corner of Prince and Union-streets, now in the occupation of *Benjamin Shreve*, jun. For terms apply to

John Janney.

6 mo. 14. oaw6w.

FOR SALE,

A likely young *NEGRO MAN*—he is accustomed to farming work and is a tolerable good coarse shoemaker.

Apply to the Printer.

June 22. eo

PROFILES.

FOUR FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

JOHN M'CONNACHO, has taken a room next door to the old bank, where this truly ingenious machine is in operation.

John M'Connacho presumes to hope for the patronage of the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria, as it has been his study, for these three years, in N. York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond, Newbern, N. C. Charleston, S. C. and other small towns.

All Profiles will be stamped "*John Connacho's patent.*" The style of cutting and penciling the hair can be seen at the room. Those ladies and gentlemen who would wish to have their Profiles retaken, can have them, or their money returned, provided they return the first set.

Profiles will be neatly framed at the room.

June 22 eo6t*

The American Artillerists Companion,

OR
ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,
BY LOUIS De TOUSARD,
Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d and inspector of artillary of the U. S.
No 1st and 2d of the above work
FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

Lemmons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superior quality,
Window Glass in boxes,
For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30. eotf

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *George and Thomas Burroughs*, expired this day: All persons having claims against said concern, will please present them to the subscriber, and those indebted thereto are desired to make payment to him.

George Burroughs.

Aquia, 5th May. 2aw

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Fitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

January 12. 2aw

New-York Lottery.

First drawn number, this morning, being the 40th day of drawing, is entitled to

10,000 Dollars.

THE CAPITAL PRIZE OF
25,000 *Dollars is still in Wheeel.*

Total gain of the wheel 20,630 Dollars, on the close of the 39th day's drawing.

☞ Present price of Tickets 15 Dollars, and but few on hand.

R. GRAY.

June 7.

Patent Shot, &c.

2 tons Patent Shot, assorted, B to no. 7.
15 hogsheads brown Sugars.
2000 lbs. green Coffee.
Imperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.
50 barrels choice Whiskey.
Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.

With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets

June 15.

The subscriber will Sell.

On a credit of 6 12 and 8 months, either of the HOUSES occupied by Messrs. Gray, and Shreve, on King street; or of the HOUSES on the same street occupied by Messrs. Sloan, and Nelson; several vacant LOTS on Washington, near King street; any part of his vacant GROUND on the Mall, the Potomac, or Hunting creek; and several valuable ANNUAL GROUND RENTS.

He will also dispose of a valuable GRIST MILL on Goose-Creek, near the turnpike road from Leesburgh to Alexandria, with about 500 acres of land adjoining, great part of which is well covered with timber.—Apply to JOHN TUCKER, Alexandria, or or the subscriber, near Leesburgh, Loudoun county.

S. COOKE.

April 14. 1aw

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete,
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS,* particularly selected for family use,
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

---

Joseph Mandeville

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of
MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Tenerriffe & Corsica } WINES.
Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong } TEAS *of good quality*
Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; ginger; race and ground pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin-cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed. chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c

---

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)